

previous duplicates. For simplicity, we restricted ourselves only to the investigation of the series T duplicates. However, many other duplicates are contained in the Old and New Testament. Their distribution (and structure) is represented in the upper line of the GCD (Fig. 65). The graph of $2[c(t)/2]$ reveals these duplicates with its own sufficiently powerful splashes. The greatest of them, which are different from those of the T series, correspond to the other Old and New Testament duplicates (Fig. 71). Similar results are obtained also by investigating the graph of $a(t)$, which represents the mean age of all the names mentioned in $X(t)$. The qualitative behaviour of the graph of $a(t)$ is almost verbatim that of $c(t)$, though with a somewhat more blurred picture, because the inclusion of new names of zero age turns out to increase the variance. We now come back to the analysis of the principal graph of $c(t)$. No less interesting results are obtained if we analyze the second part of the graph which is related to the New Testament. On the one hand, we see here the sharp name aging and variance increase: Both graphs are on the increase. On the other hand, the aging of names of middle age makes explicit the following important law for whose description we distinguish a group A consisting of Chapters 1–137 (the historical part of the Old Testament), B of Chapters 138–191 (the last part of the Old Testament, made up of literary texts and books describing certain events from the end of period A), and C of Chapters 192–218 (the whole of the New Testament) (Fig. 71). The question arises: If the graph of $c(t)$ is known, then how shall we learn from which one most of the names used in a generation t originate? The answer is that we have to consider the value $c(t)$ at the point t , and mark it off toward the left, since $c(t)$ equals the mean age of the name from $X(t)$. In other words, we have to draw a line through $c(t)$ (on the vertical axis passing through t) at an angle of 45° until it meets the horizontal axis, i.e., construct an isosceles triangle (Fig. 72).

Let us apply this simple argument to the authentic graph of $c(t)$, constructed for the group B chapters (see above). It is seen to intersect the horizontal axis approximately between Chapters 99 and 137, i.e., the bulk of names used in Chapters 138–191 originates from Chapters 99–137. This result confirms the earlier-known availability of duplicates at the end of the group A. In fact, Chapters 138–191 consist of texts mainly depicting the events from the period already described in Chapters 99–137 in the First and Second Books of Samuel and the First and Second Books of Kings. This fact is generally known in traditional chronology. Thus, Chapters 138–167, i.e., the First and Second Books of the Chronicles, simply duplicate Chapters 99–137. Therefore, our duplicate-recognition method is effective, and indicates the earlier-known repeated descriptions in the sequence of chapter generations. However, we also obtain new statements. It can be clearly seen in Fig. 71 that all chapters of group C (Nos. 192–218) from the New Testament also mostly contain the old names approximately originating from Chapters 110–120. To see this, one has to construct the above isosceles 45° triangle again. This, probably, indicates that the events described in the New Testament duplicate certain of those described earlier in Chapters 110–120. What are they? On the one hand, they were described in the First Book of Samuel 19–22 and the Second Book of Samuel 1–7 as the period of kings: in particular, the overlapping makes Jesus coincident with the king Asa, which we discovered earlier by the method of dynastic parallels. On the other hand, the dynastic parallel discovered shows that earlier the same events were described